

CHURCH MATTERS.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12 M. Week-day prayer-meeting, Sabbath at 7 P. M. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 P. M. ly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12 M. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lott, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 2.30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. S. W. Duffell, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Weekly prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, Sunday-school at 9.15 A. M. for the summer.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 A. M. High mass, 10.30 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M.

BENEFICIAL UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield, every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATKINS M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watkins).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Sunday-school every Sabbath at 3.30 P. M. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 P. M. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

Mrs. Maria W. Smalley.
Mrs. Maria W. Smalley, for long a resident of Bloomfield, has died. Mrs. Smalley first came to this place in 1858; and, after a few years' residence here, moved to Brooklyn, where she became a member of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Searles' home, into which her daughter, Miss Mary E. Smalley, had married. Some six years after the death of the latter Mrs. Smalley returned to Bloomfield, where she has since made her permanent home. She has been well-known in this community as a woman of rare excellence, a kind neighbor, a devoted and affectionate mother, and a faithful and earnest Christian.

She was unusually kind to the poor, and a friend to all in time of affliction. Many examples could be given of her truly benevolent spirit. She was connected with the Baptist Church of this place, and was held in high regard by all of its members. Her life was prolonged to a very advanced age, she having completed on the 27th of July last her 84th year. During the last four years her health slowly but steadily declined, and on Saturday, Sept. 6th, about 1 o'clock P. M., she entered into rest. Her body was successfully embalmed by Mr. Keyler; her funeral services took place Tuesday at her late residence, where many assembled with manifestations of true sympathy, and her pastor spoke fitting words of commendation of her character and life; and on Wednesday the interment followed at Greenwood.

She leaves, among her relatives, a brother and sister, Mr. Charles S. Willet and Mrs. Ann L. Fisher; a grand-daughter, Miss Maria E. Searles, and her only surviving daughter, Miss Jennie W. Smalley, all of whom will be remembered kindly by their many friends in this time of their affliction.

Another Veteran Gone.
The Veteran Corps of Bloomfield is becoming depleted as surely, if not as fast, as it is engaged in an actual campaign. Harvey Cadmus, W. J. Madison, James H. Way, Joseph Rittner, and now Amzi S. Taylor no longer answer to the roll-call. We name them "veterans," although young men, just in their prime. They were veterans in the experience of war, whose risks they ran and whose hardships and exposures they endured, to preserve the existence of our government and the unity of our country. No opportunity should be omitted of expressing our obligations to them.

Death caused by war is not confined to the battle-field or the hospital; it comes all along, years afterwards, as the result of hardship and exposure. This was the case with Mr. Taylor, who passed away Monday afternoon, Sept. 1, after many months of acute suffering.

Captain Amzi Smith Taylor was born in Bloomfield, N. J., Dec. 28, 1842, and was therefore, not quite 42 years old at the time of his death. He left school when 16 years of age to enter the law office of Chancellor Runyon, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He then enlisted in the First New Jersey Regiment, being the first volunteer from Bloomfield.

The regiment was raised for only three months, at the expiration of which time he came home with it. But he was uneasy until he joined the Thirty-third Regiment, in

which he obtained a captaincy, being enrolled Aug. 15, 1863, for three years. On reaching Washington the regiment was sent to join the Army of the Cumberland in South-east Tennessee. His regiment took an important part in the campaign which freed Chattanooga and cut the confederacy in two. This opened the way for Sherman's march to the sea. But Captain Taylor was not permitted to share in the expedition; he was ordered to remain with the rear-guard, and he was shot in the leg by a rebel bullet. He was taken to a hospital, and he died there, although reluctantly, he finally following the advice of General Thomas, and resigned. He reached home in June, 1864. As soon as strength permitted he entered Col. Abel's law office in Newark. But his health gradually failing and the attacks of sickness becoming more frequent, he finally gave up business altogether. Four years ago one of these attacks lasted eight months, and left him so broken that he never recovered his strength again. His last confinement continued about fourteen weeks, during which he showed constant patience and even cheerfulness under his suffering. He knew for months that his end was approaching and set his house in order, expressing to his most intimate friends a hope of pardon and salvation through Christ alone. He enjoyed the conversation of ministers and Christian friends, particularly of his old friend General Runyon, who visited him till the last.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Simons, Chaplain of the veterans; and were attended by many friends of the family, besides his comrades in the army. C. M. Davis.

The Water Tax.

Last April a petition signed by nearly all the taxpayers living on Montgomery street, was sent to the Bloomfield Town Committee, asking that the water mains be laid on said street its full length, as that neighborhood is too thickly settled to be without some protection in case of fire. The matter was referred to the proper committee. They, thinking the present Town Committee did not have the right to make another contract with the Water Company, let the matter drop. Since that time there has been an extension of the old contract, or a new one made, and the water pipes are laid on Montgomery street to Carter's mill.

Now we, as a neighborhood and a part of Bloomfield, do not wish to stand in the way of any public improvement in our town, or wish to prevent the water pipes being laid throughout the town where needed, and we, as before stated, feeling the need of protection from fire in this locality, have by petition asked the town for such protection, but when the town says no, you cannot have water in your street below the canal—yet send in the bill for benefits not received—we as a community think it rather unfair. Should we call at a store and be charged for goods we did not receive or are apt to think there is a mistake, or else an unfair advantage is being taken of us. That we are entitled to some consideration will deny, matter no liberal minded persons, tried to pay our share of tax. Every person familiar with United States History knows the cause of the Revolutionary War was unjust taxation.

Now, we do not intend to revolt against the Government, but we do intend to kick against paying this water assessment until the water pipes are laid on Montgomery street below the canal.

MONTGOMERY STREET.

Letter from "Inquirer."

To the Bloomfield Citizen.

Well, well, well! a column of print to say that you could not do it. Why not have believed it without proof? I would have believed it without proof.

But your political editor may be laboring under the delusion that he has answered "Inquirer," I will show him that he has not. Before doing so, however, "it is proper to state" that "Inquirer" is not a "doubter," and has never been one. One must be blinded by almost fanatical devotion to the Republican party to even doubt this year.

"Inquirer" has never been blinded by devotion to any party.

First. You say, in substance, that it will greatly assist me in understanding the political situation if I will remember that the Republican party nominated Blaine, and that Blaine did not nominate himself, but what has it to do with any of "Inquirer's" questions?

Second. You say that Mr. Blaine is a great man, but that his party is greater than any of its members; therefore, it is useless to attempt to distinguish between the candidate and the party. The first premise is not admitted, the second is true; but the conclusion cannot be deduced from them by any system of logic yet invented; in fact, the conclusion feebly contradicts the second premise.

Fortunate it is for the Republican party that the conclusion is not only illogical, but untrue; for could you convince the country that the Republican party was as bad as its candidate, it would be buried under the wrath and contempt of an outraged people.

Third. You say that you do not explain the Milligan letters, that "they carry their own explanation on the face of them."

Exactly; for once we agree. Now, then, if they are their own explanation, publish them without comment, if you dare. Or publish them with Mr. Meade's explanation, that the people, whom Mr. Blaine so long took into his confidence, may judge Mr. Meade's explanation by the facts.

Fourth. I fully agree with you that the parties you name are not fools or knaves, but suggest that many men are blind who come under neither head. I would like to know, however, how many times since 1876 Mr. Blaine has been before the people for election.

Fifth. The fact that Mr. Blaine has received by election and appointment, many high offices, cleans his skirts as little as the same fact cleans the skirts of Brady, Dorsey, Clayton, Robeson, Keifer and a horde of others who have enjoyed for years high positions for which they were notoriously unfit.

Sixth. In answer to the query "what has Mr. Blaine done that he should aspire to be President?" you give a list of offices. Mr. Blaine has held, from legislator to Secretary of State, you say that he is well known, you show all the opportunities that he has had for doing great deeds, and that what he has done must be known, and when

asked to specify one great or good public act done by Mr. Blaine with all his opportunities, you attempt to hide your utter inability to answer under an explanation point.

Seventh. I pass your remarks about ancient and modern history with the suggestion that the voters of to-day care but little what our political ancestors have done and much what the generation of to-day is doing and will do.

Lastly. You are right, you cannot conceal Mr. Blaine's record; you say well, it is like the lightning, seen from horizon to horizon, brilliant and crooked.

INQUIRER.

(To The Citizen.)
The Morality of It.

"Sir," said the obsequious barber to his customer, "does this razor take hold well?" "Yes," answered the victim, "it takes hold well, but it doesn't let go worth a cent."

With such an aggravating razor public conscience is now smoothing the moral countenance of Mr. Stephen Grover Cleveland candidate for the Presidential chair.

When Mr. Cleveland remarked "Tell the truth!" he was perfectly aware that no lies would serve. It is harrowing to fancy the moral conflict of deception which have saved the day. Pure and pious politicians might mark "we only say might" have been tempted to deny this offence which is cutting away in such a dull-edged determined fashion at their chief's popularity. But all that is over. The facts stand admitted. Now, what are the facts.

This candidate for the Presidency, in a nation which believes in the chastity of men and the honor of men, has violated about all of the cardinal principles which give safety to our home-life. He has introduced a woman—a widow, and one who had taken whatever advantages were thus offered him, and he had taken them without scruple.

He had then cast off the woman and her child—adding to his dishonor the further infamy of abduction and false imprisonment in an insane asylum, when she became troublesome. To these charges, simply verified, the rejoinder is that Mr. Cleveland indeed knew this woman as intimately as was alleged. But the woman's character was bad, and he himself bore the blame for a friend of his, a married man. That Mr. Cleveland, as entire bachelor, appears to be regarded as a vindicator for any immoral behavior, and that any false imprisonment occurred is judicially ignored.

The whole affair has been long enough before the country for a calm opinion to be expressed upon it. We offer this opinion for what it is worth to any honorable Democrat, feeling certain that honorable Democrats still exist within the ranks of a party which is worse than some of its voters.

It has been declared that we have nothing to do with the "private character" of a candidate for the Presidency. Every canvasser falsifies this, and the attacks on Mr. Blaine abundantly refute it at present.

It is further stated that we must not too hard upon Mr. Cleveland when so many others are in the same boat. But precisely for this reason it is time to attend to the boat! The idea has been slowly gaining ground that woman's sin is unpardonable, but that there is a different standard of morality for men. Through certain circles of society this opinion has prevailed until, doubtless, Mr. Cleveland thought it safe to risk his past life against the electric light of public conscience. Why did he not remember that public conscience is a great deal bigger than the private vices of individual men, and that these very individuals help to make it the unconscious support of public conscience.

As it stands, then, a vote for Cleveland is a vote to justify impurity, dishonor and the most baseful doctrine that ever crept into our national life. There is no separating between the man and his meanness; there is no obliterating the fact that a sovereign people can, if they will, wipe out both; and there is no denying the wretchedness of a woman and the illegitimacy of an innocent child, forever to be burdened with his father's shame.

When the ballots speak their verdict will be that of the Coroner's Jury, that "the deceased feloniously, voluntarily, and with malice aforethought, did kill and murder himself."

MORALITY.

Ancient History.
When the Republican party came into power in 1861 the Treasury was empty, our credit was impaired, our navy scattered over waters far distant from our shores, and the army sufficient only for the protection of the frontier against Indians. For eight years the government had been in control of the Democratic party. In September, 1860, the Secretary of the Treasury was only able to borrow seven million dollars under the authority to borrow twenty million. The explanation for this is found in the lack of public confidence arising from the position of the Democratic party in relation to slavery and the war and the uncertainty of the pending election.

In December, 1860, treasury notes were issued to the extent of ten million dollars to redeem notes then falling due. These notes were to be sold at par, but at such rates of interest as might be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the bidders. The notes were sold at par but at rates of interest averaging eleven and twelve per cent.

On January 1, 1861, there was a balance in the Treasury of \$2,233,220, a sum insufficient for the management of a first-class bank. In February, 1861, Congress authorized a loan of twenty-five million dollars, interest to be six per cent, payable semi-annually, principal payable after ten years and within twenty years. Only eighteen million dollars of these bonds were taken, and these were sold at an average price of \$9.93 per cent of their par value.

The Republican party came into power in March, 1861.

If at that time the Republican party was responsible for this state of affairs, the responsibility proceeded from one or all of three causes. 1st. The election of Abraham Lincoln. 2d. Its refusal to accede to the claim that a State could secede from the Union, or to sanction the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan, a Democratic president, that the

general government had no power under the Constitution to prevent by force the secession of a State.

In March, 1861, James Buchanan, Democratic President, transferred the Government to Abraham Lincoln, a Republican. The Union was dismembered, the Treasury empty, our credit impaired, our navy scattered over waters far distant from our shores, and the army weak in numbers and unwieldy in a measure by untrained officers, and with the war of the rebellion impending.

In July, 1861, the President asked for authority to borrow four hundred million dollars. The estimated expense for the current fiscal year was three hundred and eighty million dollars. At the end of the ten million dollars. At the end of the ten million dollars it appeared that the enormous sum of four hundred and seventy million dollars. Pursuant to the request of the President an act was passed authorizing the issue of bonds and Treasury notes amounting to over three hundred million dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven and three-tenths per cent. This was in July, 1861, and it will be remembered that in the December preceding, under a Democratic President, Treasury notes had been issued to the extent of ten million dollars at an average rate of eleven and twelve per cent. interest. Such was the public confidence inspired by the vigorous measures inaugurated by the Republican Party for the preservation of the Union.

The loan was secured.

In September, 1860, under a Democratic administration the Secretary of the Treasury was only able to raise seven million dollars under an authority to borrow twenty million dollars, and in December of the same year Treasury notes to the extent of ten million dollars were sold at rates of interest averaging eleven and twelve per cent. And in July, 1861, under a Republican Administration the Secretary of the Treasury was enabled to borrow over three hundred million dollars at a rate of interest not greater than seven and three-tenths per cent. The rate of interest was two-thirds less and the loan tenfold greater than Mr. Buchanan's administration. So much for the advantage to the country of the Republican party in the most important period of its financial history.

Another important financial measure, designed to support the public credit, was the act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the funding of the public debt of the United States. This act was approved February 25, 1862. By this act the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue notes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions without interest. These notes were receivable in payment of taxes, excise duties and demands of every kind due to the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury was required to receive such notes in the same as coin and at their par value in payment of all bonds that might thereafter be sold or negotiated by him. By the same statute the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum to an amount not exceeding five hundred million dollars.

The Secretary was also authorized to receive deposits of money payable at any time after thirty days upon ten days' notice; and to allow interest for the use of the same at the rate of five per cent, per annum. As the interest on the bonds so authorized was payable in coin it was provided that all duties should be paid in coin or in certain demand notes which had been issued to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, under an act approved in July, 1861.

The coin so received was pledged specifically, first, to the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and secondly, to the purchase or payment of one per cent of the entire debt of the United States, to be withdrawn each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862. The bonds so purchased were to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest accruing thereon was to be paid to the sinking fund and made part of its capital thereof.

The residue was to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. This act, in connection with the statutes which provided for the increase of the customs duties and the act passed in the month of July following, levying a direct tax upon the States for twenty million dollars and providing a system of internal revenue, established the public credit so firmly that the government was enabled to create a debt of three thousand millions with which to prosecute war.

The statute establishing the internal revenue system was approved July 1, 1862. The revenues from that source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, amounted to thirty-seven millions of dollars, and in 1865, to two hundred and nine millions. The total revenue created under that system from its inauguration to the close of the last fiscal year was three thousand and ninety-eight millions of dollars, a sum greater than the public debt of the United States at any one time.

All the measures of the war designed to strengthen public credit and to provide means for its prosecution, no one was more important than the act establishing a National Bank Currency. The act was approved February 25, 1863. Prior to that time the paper currency of the country had been furnished by the State banks, and under systems widely different—varying with the differing enactments of the different States—and generally without sufficient security for the redemption of the notes put in circulation.

By the National Banking Act the corporations were required to deposit United States bonds in excess of the circulation to be issued. The bonds so deposited were required to be bought of the United States, and in this way a market for the sale of United States bonds was created to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars. The government assumed the redemption of the notes issued by the National banks, and reserved the right to be reimbursed by the sale of United States bonds. In this way the redemption of the currency was secured and its value was the same in all parts of the country.

There are those to-day who remember distinctly the evils of the old State bank system. Another important effect of this system was the establishment of all the National banks as agents for the government for the sale of United States bonds.

Of all these bonding financial measures of the war only one was ever assailed in the courts, and this was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I refer to the act of February 25, 1862, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to

issue notes, and to make them legal tender, in payment of debts, etc.

During the administration of President Johnson, but little financial legislation was passed. The attention of the government was chiefly engrossed with the reconstruction of the States, questions in controversy between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

In March, 1869, the public debt of the United States amounted to about twenty-six hundred million dollars; its credit was so impaired by reason of the magnitude of the debt and the condition of the country, arising from the natural results of the war, and the condition of the Southern States, that six per cent bonds of the United States were sold for gold at the rate of eighty-three cents on the dollar.

Immediately after the inauguration of President Grant an act was passed entitled "An Act to strengthen Public Credit." This act was approved March 18, 1869, and was the first act of the 41st Congress. The object of the statute was to remove any doubt of the purpose of the Government to discharge its obligations to public creditors, and to settle the conflicting views of the laws by which such obligations had been contracted, and thereupon it was declared that the faith of the United States was pledged to the payment, in coin, or its equivalent, of the obligations of the United States known as United States Notes, and all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, unless it was expressly provided in such obligations that they might be paid otherwise.

In December, 1869, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended a loan of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to be divided into three classes of four hundred millions of dollars, and to be payable at different times. Bonds of the several classes were to bear interest at the rate of five, four and one-half and four per cent, per annum.

An act was passed and approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the National debt." At this time, of the interest-bearing debt, but about three hundred millions of dollars were subject to the rate of six per cent. Pursuant to the provisions of the Refunding Act, and the acts in amendment thereof, the public debt has been refunded so that it now bears interest at the rate of three, one-half and four per cent, per annum. In August, 1865, half per cent, per annum. In August, 1865, the National debt was two thousand seven hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars, and the interest charge over one hundred millions of dollars. On the thirtieth of June, 1883, the total debt was one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars, and the interest charge fifty-one and a half millions of dollars. We are now and have been paying off the National debt at the rate of about one hundred millions of dollars per annum.

To-day four per cent. United States Government bonds are worth one hundred and nineteen and one hundred and twenty dollars.

Such is briefly the ancient financial history of the Republican party since it came into power in March, 1861.

It is an honorable record, and one which that party may ever be proud of. It is a history of the greatest financial achievement the world has ever known.

And, besides all that has been accomplished, the party has ever, stood in the country as a bulwark against the financial heresies of the Greenback and Democratic parties. "Ostenstentat display of Ancient History!"

If a discussion and display of vital and living issues is such, then the party is guilty of your correspondent's charge indeed. Will "Inquirer" say that the record of his party will bear such an impeachment. On the contrary its history would be made up of futile opposition and obstruction in many instances to the most important measures.

C. N. BOYER.

Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 10, 1884.

A medical writer says children need more wraps than adults. They generally get more.

An umbrella is different from a man in that it is only good for something when it is used up.

Landberg's Perfume, Edeia.
Landberg's Perfume, Marchal Niel Rose.
Landberg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landberg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

ROBERT M. STILES,
Dealer in
COAL.

NOW is the time to buy JEDDO COAL at Bottom Prices. Also OAK WOOD, at \$8.00 per Cord.

Office, adjoining Wilde's Store.

HUGH F. RANDOLPH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FREE BURNING AND LEHIGH COAL.

YARDS, 59 Sheffield Street, cor. M. & E. R. R. Ave.
119 First Street, cor. Sussex Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.

Telephone No. 101. Coal Delivered in all parts of Bloomfield.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
Garden Tools and Tinware,
Fine Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Agate and Granite Ware, Tin Ware, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Sprinklers, Rubber Hose and Reels, Pumps, Wire Fencing, Mosquito Wire Cloth, Window and Door Screen Frames, Grindstones, Kerosene Oil Stoves, Philadelphia and Excelsior Lawn Mowers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PETER DURYEE & CO.,
No. 215 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK,
Between Barclay and Cortlandt Street Ferries.
Cor. Vesey Street.

BAKER & HUBBELL,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
BLOOMFIELD CENTRE.
Offer to all Friends and Patrons, old and new,
The Highest Grades of Minnesota Patent and Winter
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,
FANCY CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER,
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

Full Stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries,
FINE ENGLISH CROCKERY AND MAJOLICA.
FEED, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW.
Price Always in Accord with New York Market.
DELIVERIES DAILY.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

J. ADAM WISSNER,
DEALER IN THE CELEBRATED BRILLIANT
FIRE TEST OIL
(150 Fire Test).
LUBRICATING AND MACHINE OIL.
—ALSO—
Lamps, Chimneys, Fixtures, Etc.

FRANKLIN ST.,
Opp. Westminster Church. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

MARTIN BROS.,
GROCERS,
Cor. Bloomfield Ave. and Broad St.

TEAS AND COFFEES
MADE SPECIALTIES.
Sugars at Refiners' Prices.
BEST CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

A full line of choice Groceries and Provisions at the lowest possible prices.

GO TO
K. WILDE'S
FAMILY STORE
FOR
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Oil Cloths, House Furnishing Goods,
Builders', Painters', and Masons' SUPPLIES.
SPECIAL BARGAINS ON THE
5 and 10 CENT TABLES.

R. E. HECKEL & SONS,
BUTCHERS,
CENTRE MARKET,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Prime Fresh Corned, and
SMOKED MEATS.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in their Season

ALSO A GOOD SELECTION OF
FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.
Goods Delivered. Orders Solicited
Telephone, No. 20.

ROBERT M. STILES,
Dealer in
COAL.

NOW is the time to buy JEDDO COAL at Bottom Prices. Also OAK WOOD, at \$8.00 per Cord.

Office, adjoining Wilde's Store.

HUGH F. RANDOLPH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FREE BURNING AND LEHIGH COAL.

YARDS, 59 Sheffield Street, cor. M. & E. R. R. Ave.
119 First Street, cor. Sussex Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.

Telephone No. 101. Coal Delivered in all parts of Bloomfield.

BUILDING HARDWARE,
Garden Tools and Tinware,
Fine Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Agate and Granite Ware, Tin Ware, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Water Sprinklers, Rubber Hose and Reels, Pumps, Wire Fencing, Mosquito Wire Cloth, Window and Door Screen Frames, Grindstones, Kerosene Oil Stoves, Philadelphia and Excelsior Lawn Mowers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PETER DURYEE & CO.,
No. 215 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK,
Between Barclay and Cortlandt Street Ferries.
Cor. Vesey Street.

BAKER & HUBBELL,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
BLOOMFIELD CENTRE.
Offer to all Friends and Patrons, old and new,
The Highest Grades of Minnesota Patent and Winter
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,
FANCY CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER,
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES A SPECIALTY.

Full Stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries,
FINE ENGLISH CROCKERY AND MAJOLICA.
FEED, GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW.
Price Always in Accord with New York Market.
DELIVERIES DAILY.
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

J. ADAM WISSNER,
DEALER IN THE CELEBRATED BRILLIANT
FIRE TEST OIL
(150 Fire Test).
LUBRICATING AND MACHINE OIL.
—ALSO—
Lamps, Chimneys, Fixtures, Etc.

FRANKLIN ST.,
Opp. Westminster Church. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

MARTIN BROS.,
GROCERS,
Cor. Bloomfield Ave. and Broad St.

TEAS AND COFFEES
MADE SPECIALTIES.
Sugars at Refiners' Prices.
BEST CREAMERY AND DAIRY BUTTER
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FULTON (LEHIGH) COAL
ONE OF THE HARDEST COALS IN THE MARKET.
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the best quality of STOUTS FULTON COAL, at the lowest market prices, screened and delivered in good order. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Yard, Foot of Fremont Street, at Canal.
CHAS. MURRAY.

JOHN G. KEYLER,
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureau, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, What-Nots, Book-Shelves and Cases, Brackets, Looking Glasses, Etc., Etc.

Mattresses and Spring Beds always on hand. Upholstering and Repairing done with neatness.
—ALSO AGENT FOR THE—
NEW STEWART SEWING MACHINES

St. Julien's Record Beater
JUST BY HAVING GOOD
BLANKETS, LAP ROBES,
SURCINGLES, WHIPS, Etc.

Also good hand-made Harness, TRUNKS, BRUSHES, CARRYCOMBS, SPONGES, CHAMPOIS, And all kinds of Horse Equipments, on hand or to order.